ARUMA

Aruma Resources Limited

ABN 77 141 335 364 ASX: AAJ

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 18 June 2014

BULLOO LEASE AREA EXPANDED

- Bulloo Downs Copper Project growing
 - > 900km² of leases joint ventured around Bulloo Project
 - Assays confirm results from mineralised zones
 - Heritage survey completed over 15km of strike length

Junior explorer **Aruma Resources Limited (ASX: AAJ)** ("Aruma") is pleased to advise that its exciting new Bulloo Downs Copper Project in Western Australia has the potential to increase in area from 218km² to over 1,114 km².

The new joint ventured leases are part of an agreement with Atlas Iron Limited (ASX: AGO) ("Atlas"). Aruma can earn up to 90% of the leases with Atlas maintaining their iron ore interests. The initial 50% will be earned in three months with Aruma spending \$150,000 on ground expenditure.

Managing Director, Peter Schwann, said the agreement made Aruma the major landholder in the area and gained access to more mineralised structures. The best assays from the Scotties Area support further exploration of the full lease package.

"With these leases Aruma will have full coverage of the identified trends", Mr Schwann said. "They also confirm the strike extent of the mineralised structures to **more than 100km**. This will allow the Company to fly more HyVista surveys to identify further mineralisation. The precious metals at Scotties add a new dimension to the project."

The joint venture leases contain the extensions of the previously announced structures as well as the Scotties and Koode Magi copper prospects. Sampling at Scotties has returned copper values to 42.9%, 1.51 g/t gold and 10.3 g/t silver.

Sample			Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
Number	Name	Eastings	Northings	Au	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag
VRC10001	Scotties	770759	7338315	1.51	42.93	4	8	10.30

Table 1 Base and precious metals from rock sample from Scotties workings

The precious metal values from this sample are quite exciting in any development of the project and will be sampled further in the current program.



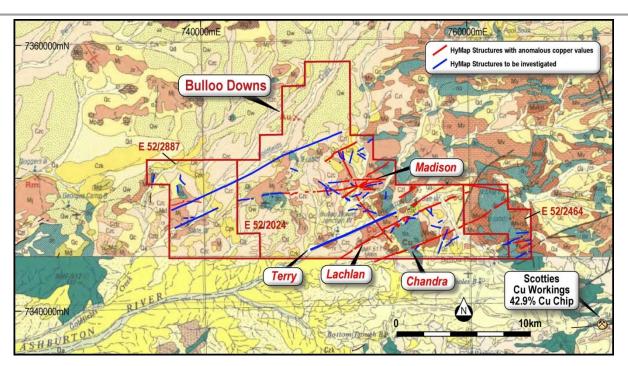


Figure 1 Initial Leases showing the mapped structures and the copper trends.

Scotties location is seen to the south East of these leases.

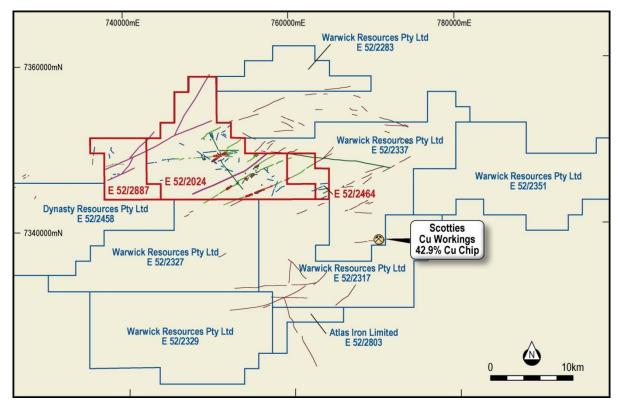


Figure 2 New Leases showing the mapped structures and the copper trends.

Scotties location is seen to the south East of these leases.



Bulloo Downs is considered by Aruma to have the potential to be a new copper district and has strong indications of deep-seated, structurally controlled hydrothermal copper bodies with low contaminants. The area is considered highly prospective for further discoveries.

Confirmation assays were completed on a representative suite of the Niton portable XRF rock and soil samples at Bulloo. These laboratory assays confirmed the Niton assays with a variance of 15% over some twenty samples. Full results are included in Appendix 1 below.

Current Exploration Program

Following on from mapping, successful outcrop rock chip sampling and first pass drilling results, a further sampling and mapping survey is underway with a second drilling program to be conducted in selected areas. The areas were Heritage cleared for drilling over some 15km of first order targets, including the east gossan at the east end of Madison. With the successful completion of the Heritage Clearance, drilling is scheduled in July-August.

SUMMARY OF JOINT VENTURE TERMS

Under the terms of the joint venture agreement (Agreement), Aruma Resources can earn up to a 90% interest in the tenements by spending \$550,000 within 27 months from the date of the Agreement. The interest can be earned in three stages:

- Stage 1 earn 50% with expenditure of \$150,000 in the 3 months from the Agreement date;
- Stage 2 earn a further 20% with additional expenditure totalling \$200,000 within 15 months from the Agreement date; and
- Stage 3 earn another 20% for a total of 90% with additional expenditure of \$200,000 with 27 months of the Agreement date.

Following the completion of Stage 3, Atlas will have a 10% free carried interest until the decision to carry out a Feasibility Study has been made after which they may elect to contribute pro rata or transfer their interest in the joint venture for a 1% gross royalty.

For further information please contact:

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Appendix 1

Aruma previously announced a 261 sample Niton portable XRF sampling program at Bulloo Downs, which extended the previously identified structures where the Company has optioned two granted ELs, E52/2024 and 2464. The check assay results are detailed below in Table 2.

Sample	Cu #(assay)	Cu *(Niton)	Variance	Sample	Cu# (assay)	Cu *(Niton)	Variance
AB001	0.28	0.07	75%	AB011	0.25	0.27	6%
AB002	0.23	0.39	75%	AB012	0.20	0.36	78%
AB003	0.16	0.10	34%	AB013	1.28	1.50	17%
AB004	0.13	0.11	15%	AB014	0.11	0.37	255%
AB005	0.12	0.25	112%	AB015	0.06	0.05	17%
AB006	0.40	0.70	76%	AB018	0.21	0.25	19%
AB007	0.33	0.24	26%	AB019	0.42	1.21	191%
AB008	0.24	0.31	30%	AB022	0.21	0.26	21%
AB009	0.18	0.48	166%	AB023	0.65	0.64	2%
AB010	0.12	0.29	133%	AB024	0.06	0.02	66%

Table 2 Check assays from the rock ship survey

- * Assays from Niton portable XRF
- # Assays from SGS Laboratory

The variance is to be expected in rock samples, but the main outcome is the order of magnitude is similar.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Peter Schwann who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and Chartered Professional (Geology). Mr Schwann is Managing Director and a full time employee of the Company. Mr Schwann has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Schwann consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.



Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	 Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	Handheld XRF sample of rock sample or soil On the HyMap anomalous structures. These were sampled with the Niton hand held XRF where the presence of goethite was noticed. Multiple readings were done with a hand specimen for later analysis was also obtained for samples over 0.2% Cu It soon became obvious that where no goethite was present, no copper could be detected (Limit of Detection). These were confirmed by assays at SGS.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	No Drilling done
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	No Drilling done
Logging	 Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	No Drilling done
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	 If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for 	No Drilling done

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary	
	 instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 		
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	 The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	 Niton XRF, Soil sampling mode, 30 second read, no calibration factors applied, no QC data undertaken as not relevant to this stage of exploration Assays at SGS by AR133, AAS42S and AAS43B. 	
Verification of sampling and assaying	 The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	Assays at SGS by AR133, AAS42S and AAS43B.	
Location of data points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	Sample location by GPS.All locations are GDA94 Zone 50	
Data spacing and distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	Preliminary Field sampling, data spacing is based on availability of outcrop	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	 Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	No Drilling done	
Sample	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Samples digitally and physically recorded.	

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
security		
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	 No audits or reviews were deemed necessary outside of internal standards as this is purely qualitative assaying for exploration.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	 Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	 All tenements and issues required are detailed in the reports. All work done under PoWs.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Previous work on the area not applicable
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Structurally controlled Hydrothermal Copper
Drill hole Information	 A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	All in the report

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	 In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	Robust results with spikes identified to mineralogy
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	N/A Field observations in weathered and
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	As done
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All samples on the leases are shown graphically and/ or have been previously reported
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	HyVista data and figures and the relationship with the Aruma exploration and genesis model are detailed in many previous reports and presentations.
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	As detailed in the report.

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